19990917.ba v02_n670.bam.990917

>From ???@??? Fri Sep 17 23:47:59 1999
Message-Id: <199909172013.d8HKDwF25363@sco.theporch.com>
Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 15:12:46 CDT
From: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: BOATANCHORS digest 2670

BOATANCHORS Digest 2670

Topics covered in this issue include:

1) Re: Free power etc.
   by Jderm740@aol.com
2) Fw: capacitors across diodes
   by "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
3) simple question
   by Morris Odell <morriso@vifp.monash.edu.au>
4) RE: capacitors across diodes
   by "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
5) Re: simple question
   by "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
6) Re: capacitors across diodes......a little more...
   by "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
7) Re: Free power etc.
   by polepeeg@aa4rm.ba-watch.org (Marty's Refl. Drop)
8) Re: Surplus in the Bay Area
   by Dexter Francis <cwest@xmission.com>
9) Re: Surplus in the Bay Area
   by Heinz und Hannelore Breuer <hbreuer@debitel.net>
10) Electric Radio
   by "Ragnar Otterstad" <otterstad@inet.uni2.dk>
11) RE: Surplus / boatanchor sites in San Francisco
   by John Poulton <jp@cs.unc.edu>
12) RE: BX-33-A USAGE
   by "ROBERT W. DOWNS" <RWDowns_WA5CAB@compuserve.com>
13) WTB: DYNAMOTER
   by Maurice Weinschenker <morry@ix.netcom.com>
14) Marshfield hamfest
   by William Donzelli <aw288@osfn.org>
15) ADMINISTRIVIA: Changing Email Addresses
   by listown@jackatak.theporch.com (Mail List Owner)
16) need 4K-Ultra advice
   by "Herbert M. Rosenthal" <herbrose@lobo.net>
17) CAPACITORS ACROSS DIODES
   by JOHN_SEHRING.parti@ecunet.org (JOHN SEHRING)
18) OLD FM BAND

```
     by JOHN_SEHRING.parti@ecunet.org (JOHN SEHRING)
 19) RE: OLD FM BAND
     by "Katz, Gene S" <gene.s.katz@lmco.com>
 20) RE: OLD FM BAND
     by "Osterwald, Ray" <t4504@psco.com>
 21) Re old FM band and channels
     by philip mccoy <dgnova@erols.com>
 22) thanks for S-38 info
     by philip mccoy <dgnova@erols.com>
 23) Re: CAPACITORS ACROSS DIODES
     by "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
 24) Re: OLD FM BAND
     by "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
```

```
From: Jderm740@aol.com
Message-ID: <dc39c720.25130fc5@aol.com>
Date: Thu, 16 Sep 1999 23:30:13 EDT
Subject: Re: Free power etc.
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
```

I have been giving a lot of thought to this subject and it's effect on surroundings and personel. And I have come to the following conclusions.

It's effect depends on geography and demographics. Take the large cities like NY, Boston, Chicago and such. All that energy would be absorbed by all the Taxicab horns. This then is a safety factor. With the horns blowing by themselves it leaves the drivers with a free hand to make a fist and wave it at all the pedestrians and other drivers and still have the other hand on the wheel. You can't expect a typical taxidriver to wave his fist, steer and blow the horn. It's too complicated a maneuver and I've never seen a three armed Egyptian. Now when you leave the urban areas for the heartland you might find things different.
Farmers going to their fields in the morning might be shocked to find white spots on the crops until they discover that what they have is pre-popped corn. At the current price of farm crops this could be a blessing. Instead of $2.03 a bushel, they can sell directly to the Megaplex Theaters where those people pour something all over it and call it 'hot butter'? But the people I worry about are the Dairy Farmers.
The cow's horns are about one 50th of a wavelength and at resonance it might make their eyes glow in the dark. That isn't all bad. In the evening the farmer can stand on his back porch and count all the glowing eyes and divide by two, provided the cows are awake. But, if you figure that the cowbells they wear are metal and are clanging, I doubt that any of the cows are getting any sleep. I'm sure their production would be affected, also.

When I was a town kid going to school, the kids bussed in from the farms told me that the four spigots on the cows gave plain milk on the front two and choclate and vanilla on the rear ones. But I'm afraid after exposure to this energy the selection now would be, Cottage cheese, Ricotta on the front, and chedder and camamber on the rear. This would be very tough on the farmers hands necessatating a lot of Ben-Gay, after "milking" the cows. But god forbid they use it beforehand. I once made that mistake, in the dark. Since then I never turn off the light until after I take inventory.

Jack McDermott

Message-Id: <199909170330.UAA07018@mta3.snfc21.pbi.net>
From: "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Fw: capacitors across diodes
Date: Thu, 16 Sep 1999 20:30:40 -0700
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

This was my two bits, some things Ben didn't mention:

> It was felt (I believe) in the early days of silicon diodes that they
were
> subject to failure if fast voltage spikes hit them. Bypassing them with
a
> cap would pass a high speed pulse around the diode thus protecting it.
> Another reason to bypass rectifier diodes is to prevent the everpresent
RF
> in the shack evironment from being modulated as the diodes are switched
on
> and off at power line frequency. This effect can cause hum on received
> signals. High powered RF (while transmitting) could also be a cause for
> diode failure as in the previous application of the bypass caps. More
> recent design practices and more reliable diodes has obviated the need
for
> caps across each diode. Good line bypass capacitor/filter combinations
do
> a better job of keeping both high speed voltage spikes and RF out of
power
> supplies.
>
> For multiple diodes in series, a practice to gain a higher reverse
voltage
> capability, individual diodes were bypassed by both resistors and
> capacitors. The technique was to guarantee that both the applied voltage
> and transient voltages were equally divided between diodes.

>
> > So, I'm looking for advice: use the caps? Don't use the caps? Please
> > reply privately to me to save list space, I'll summerize responses
> later...
>
> If the diode string has a total reverse breakdown voltage of
approximately
> twice the maximum peak reverse line frequncy voltage applied you are
being
> conservative. In the rare instance of voltage spikes that could cause a
> diode to "break down" (avalanche) the diodes would momentarily act like
> zener diodes and "eat" the voltage spike with no ill effect. Capacitors,
> strictly speaking, are not necessary, just more parts to fail. It can't
> hurt to use them in a one-of-kind BA project IMHO. Single caps bypassing
> transformer windings to ground can also be used but high voltage types
may
> be hard to find and are expensive.

I cannot think of a reason why a capacitor paralleling a diode would be
injurious to diode reliability. If anything, it would improve diode
reliability.

Arden Allen   KB6NAX   Vallejo, CA   gumbear@pacbell.net

Message-ID: <37E1C097.D395267A@vifp.monash.edu.au>
Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 14:16:23 +1000
From: Morris Odell <morriso@vifp.monash.edu.au>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: simple question
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hi all,

What is the frequency of the calibrator crystal in the Hammarlund
HQ-170A?

thanks

Morris

Message-Id: <199909170404.AAA19812@flash.naxs.net>
From: "Barry L. Ornitz" <ornitz@tricon.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Cc: "Benjamin D. Hall" <kd5byb@WT.net>

Subject: RE: capacitors across diodes
Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 01:00:50 -0400

Thanks to Ben Hall,KD5BYD, for posting his summary, and to Bill Hawkins, for explaining the true reason why the capacitors were needed in the past: i.e., early silicon diodes had quite variable reverse resistances and reverse-bias capacitances. Swamping resistors and capacitors allowed diodes of quite variable properties to be used in series without destroying the best diode in the lot - followed by the others. [The best diode here is defined as the one with the lowest leakage current and the lowest reverse-bias junction capacitance - making it take the lion's share of the reverse voltage, and blow! Like dominos, the remaining diodes each fail in succession after this.]

As Ben noted, modern diodes are quite uniform. Most manufacturers started making controlled avalanche diodes for rectifiers in the early 1970's. Virtually everyone had by the 1980's. With these diodes, as long as the reverse current is not excessive, an over-voltage causes a Zener-like (avalanche) breakdown of the junction maintaining the high voltage drop and protecting the other diodes in the series string.

Adding resistors across the diodes does not damage the diodes, but the overall reliability of the rectifier circuit may be negatively impacted slightly. Remember that low wattage resistors typically have a maximum voltage rating of about 250 to 350 volts, and that their resistance can change considerably as a function of voltage. So for a 1000 PIV diode, you might need 4 or more series resistors, each generating a little heat, and each contributing a little to a possible failure.

Capacitors across the diodes are no longer needed to swamp out variable junction capacitances, but they may have a beneficial effect on RF suppression. Just remember to have a high enough voltage rating on the capacitors with plenty of safety margin. The capacitors do not have an avalanche breakdown protection mechanism like the diodes do (*). For RF, small value capacitors to ground both before and after the rectifier do a better job of bypassing RF than capacitors across each diode. With very high speed switching power supplies, you have to worry about diode recovery time. This is the principle behind the snap diode which is used for harmonic generation (as in the Hewlett-Packard vector voltmeter Nick England, KD4CPL, bought in Shelby, where a snap diode circuit generates harmonics up to over 1 GHz).

One point mentioned earlier needs correcting however. Semiconductor diodes do not have an abrupt turn-on voltage. The idea that silicon diodes do not begin conducting until their forward voltage is about 0.6 to 0.7 volts is wrong, although it is a convenient approximation for many back-of-the-envelope calculations. Without going into semiconductor physics for explanations, (which I am sure John Poulton, KF4OZY, can explain far better than I) the following table for a 1N4007 diode should demonstrate this fact.

Forward Voltage	Forward Current
0.3 V	2 microamp
0.4 V	20 microamp
0.5 V	200 microamp
0.6 V	2 milliamp
0.7 V	18 milliamp
0.8 V	100 milliamp
0.9 V	600 milliamp
1.0 V	2 amp

Below approximately 0.2 forward volts, the current continues to decrease exponentially but at a lesser rate than the 0.3 to 0.7 volt region. Above 0.8 volts, ohmic resistance in the silicon and in the contacts keeps the current from following the nice exponential curve.

This nonlinear voltage-current characteristic is what makes a semiconductor diode capable of generating harmonics and as acting as a mixer. To get in some obligatory vacuum tube theory here, thermionic diodes also have a nonlinear voltage-current characteristic. In most vacuum diodes, the Child-Richardson law holds with the current being approximately proportional to the voltage to the 3/2 power. One very interesting difference with thermionic diodes, however, is that forward current can begin at a slightly negative voltage (due to the high temperature cathode). Some references refer to this as contact potential. The effect can be seen especially when exceptionally high values of grid leak resistors are used making the grid voltage go negative with no grid signal present.

73, Barry L. Ornitz   WA4VZQ   ornitz@tricon.net

(*) This refers to Arden's point. Small value capacitors will not degrade the diode's reliability, but the capacitors themselves may be less reliable than the diode unless they are properly derated. Watch out for too much capacitance, however, or you may resonate the transformer secondary!

Message-Id: <199909170838.BAA09387@mail-gw.pacbell.net>
From: "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: simple question
Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 01:37:51 -0700
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I do belive it's 100KHz.

Arden Allen   KB6NAX   Vallejo, CA   gumbear@pacbell.net

Message-Id: <199909170909.CAA13558@mail-gw.pacbell.net>
From: "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: capacitors across diodes......a little more...
Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 02:08:29 -0700
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Diodiacs;

Someone may think that it would be a good idea to use a fast recovery diode in a 60Hz power supply. That would be a mistake for two reasons. As Barry pointed out faster diodes make more efficient harmonic generators requiring even better RF bypassing and filtering. Also, with the quicker turn off capability of fast diodes, there is a danger of producing nastier high voltage spikes in a transformer with greater potential for insulation breakdown (does that sound like a pun?). Modern fast and ultra-fast recovery diodes have a controlled shut-off (termination of reverse recovery time) characteristic to reduce RFI generation but that is the the difference between Barry's GHz producing snap diode and a harmonic generator that does a good job of plastering the lower HF frequencies. A "general purpose" rectifier diode is slow and graceful in turning off and is the best to use for 60Hz rectification. You can't go wrong with the 1N400x and 1N540x diodes. For BA content purposes, my Drake L4B and Galaxy V power supplies use series connected silly-con diodes with no parallel caps or resistors. All diodes are still original, can't say the same thing for caps.

Allen   KB6NAX   Vallejo, CA   gumbear@pacbell.net

Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 05:57:18 -0400
From: polepeeg@aa4rm.ba-watch.org (Marty's Refl. Drop)

Message-Id: <199909170957.FAA05739@aa4rm.ba-watch.org>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Cc: boatanchors@theporch.com
Subject: Re: Free power etc.

whew!

Fair radio has two three-armed egyptians at work daily in their
vacuum tube interphone amplifier refurb dept.

Another makes dynamotor brush leads.

Pray these guys live on, because when they're gone...

Message-ID: <37E2173D.9331EB9E@xmission.com>
Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 04:26:09 -0600
From: Dexter Francis <cwest@xmission.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Surplus in the Bay Area
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; x-mac-type="54455854"; x-mac-creator="4D4F5353"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

> Two of my favorites are:

Alltronics - near the airport in San Jose. Just off Zanker, I believe.

Halted Specialties - On Central Expressway in Sunnyvale.

-df

Parts and Tubes for Amateurs, Antiques and Experimenters
CWest Tube Sales - mail@cwesttubes.com (801) 363-TUBE
www.xmission.com/~cwest

Message-ID: <37E21C1B.5025@debitel.net>
Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 12:47:00 +0200
From: Heinz und Hannelore Breuer <hbreuer@debitel.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Surplus in the Bay Area
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

There are a lot of surplus stores mainly in the South Bay area.

I suggest that you get the BA.HAUNTS document from the archives. Mostly they deal in parts or test instruments. Sorry there is no real "radio BA" store. At least I didn't find one.
73
Heinz - KM5VT

Message-ID: <004c01bf00f9$b80bc8e0$1f00a8c0@ro>
From: "Ragnar Otterstad" <otterstad@inet.uni2.dk>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Electric Radio
Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 12:43:01 +0200
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

---I have a pile of 21 ER starting with nr 70, the newest 104 and need clear the space.

I will let them go for 25 dlrs + shipping

73 RAG OZ8RO LA5HE

Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 09:19:16 -0400 (EDT)
From: John Poulton <jp@cs.unc.edu>
Message-Id: <199909171319.JAA12471@mira.cs.unc.edu>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: RE: Surplus / boatanchor sites in San Francisco

Folks,
My colleagues and I have to travel a bunch on business. To make these trips more enjoyable, we tend to "collect" surplus stores, aircraft and railroad museums, and similar BA-related sites of interest. We've been to a bunch of such places in the Silicon Valley area, where travel often takes us. You can find directions and a brief review (and soon, some pictures!) of various ba haunts at:

http://www.cs.unc.edu/~tell/travel.html

Send us suggestions for other interesting places to visit, and we'll add 'em on.

Dick Dillman is, of course, the expert on interesting places to visit in San Francisco!

73, John Poulton KF4OZY

Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 09:57:51 -0400
From: "ROBERT W. DOWNS" <RWDowns_WA5CAB@compuserve.com>
Subject: RE: BX-33-A USAGE
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-ID: <199909170958_MC2-8544-3016@compuserve.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Disposition: inline

Group,

That's test set IE-19-A.

>BX-33-A
>It is part of Test Set I-19-A, which consists of:
<

Robert Downs
WA5CAB
Houston

Message-ID: <37E24FE7.DAB44C26@ix.netcom.com>
Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 10:27:52 -0400
From: Maurice Weinschenker <morry@ix.netcom.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: WTB: DYNAMOTER
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

WTB FOLLOWING DYNAMOTER FER MY DZ-1 RCVR.
CRV21562 DYNO ES BASE
CRV21422 DYNO FILTER BASE
MNY TNX IN ADVANCE
BEST 73 MORRY K3DPJ

Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 11:57:26 -0400 (EDT)
From: William Donzelli <aw288@osfn.org>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Marshfield hamfest

Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.91-FP.990917115422.464C-100000@osfn.org>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

A quick question because the their page is a bit confusing...

Are there no-reservation tailgate spots available?

If so, I will be bringing along some BA supplies, like tubes, parts, junk, etc..

William Donzelli
aw288@osfn.org

Message-Id: <199909171615.d8HGF1a25847@jackatak.theporch.com>
From: listown@jackatak.theporch.com (Mail List Owner)
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: ADMINISTRIVIA: Changing Email Addresses
Date: Fri, 17 Sep 99 11:15:01 CDT

Gang-

This periodic post is intended to help subscribers whose email address has changed, preventing posting or receipt of the list.

If you change ISP (InterNet Service Provider), simply send me an email advising the change, and I will do my best to implement the change quickly.

For those unfortunates, whose ISP has made a change without advising their customers of the potential impact of that change on subscribers to email lists like the boatanchors, where one must be a subscriber to post to the list, try to follow along...

Under some circumstances, the changes to your email address are "transparent" to you, but prevent posting. I get error notification for these kinds of problems, and I try to work them out. However, I may miss one, and on this end, the process is anything BUT automatic.

You have a bigger stick than I do. You and your ISP have the primary responsibility to repair the problems caused by the change at the ISP. I have zero leverage with your ISP, and you have great leverage.

Most ISP maintain a customer service department to help with problems like these. This should be your first line of support for email problems. I am happy to assist and consult, but try to understand that when your ISP makes a change to their email handler, and that change prevents you from posting to the boatanchors list, I can help, but resolving this problem is your responsibility, working with your ISP. I am but a volunteer, contributing my time to administer the list.

Thank you for your attention.

--
73
Jack, W4KH/Mobile - - - BoatAnchor Mailing List Archiver/Owner - - -
listown@jackatak.theporch.com - "Plus ca change, plus c'est la meme chose"
     "Il n'y a que les idiots qui ne changent jamais d'idee"
Fri Sep 17 11:15:01 CDT 1999

Message-ID: <37E25B06.79F7@lobo.net>
Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 09:16:44 -0600
From: "Herbert M. Rosenthal" <herbrose@lobo.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
CC: boatanchors@theporch.com
Subject: need 4K-Ultra advice
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Ed,

Almost impossible to wind one choke to work 160-10...you get into very uindesirable resonances that cause the thing to absorb power (and burn), when you really want the choke to give a high impedance at the ham bands and keep the rf power in the tank circuit. If you have enough winding for 160, there is too much distributed capacity to work at the upper bands, etc. I have wound one, directly shorted the ends to test it, and then looked for dips with a GDO.../ they usually come too many and too close to the ham bands. No good. A dip at 28.5 mHz, for example, is too close to 10M!

What is frequently done is to have TWO chokes in series, mounted preferrably at right angles to each other and also to the final tank. The first choke 80-10M is the one nearest the plate, a capacitor bypasses it at the junction with the 160M choke, and the 160M one is also bypassed at its power supply end. So what you have is sort of switching automatically-the top choke is effective 80-10, and the second choke (with the first one) is high impedance on 160.

I didn't invent this-this is a feature of the old TMC equipment, and I believe I've seen in in QST construction articles.

Good luck,

Herb Rosenthal W5AN
herberose@lobo.net

 >> ... would like to wind my own rather than get
a new one from Henry Radio. Any suggestions?

tnx

Ed

AA8TV

MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 14:00:36 -0400 (EDT)
Subject: CAPACITORS ACROSS DIODES
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: JOHN_SEHRING.parti@ecunet.org (JOHN SEHRING)
Message-ID: <9909171400.aa15287@pcusa01.ecunet.org>

To: boatanchors@theporch.com

I've gotten rid of RF noise from ss full wave bridge rectifiers more
easily.

Just one cap, 0.01 uF or so for HF noise, across the transformer's
secondary winding.

Don't know if this is more or less effective than cap across each diode.

(Problem of ps RF hash can be a terrible problem with direct conversion
receivers I've read.)

 -John Sehring (Fri, Sep 17, 1999 Custer SD USA) UCC WB0EQ

MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 14:00:37 -0400 (EDT)
Subject: OLD FM BAND
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: JOHN_SEHRING.parti@ecunet.org (JOHN SEHRING)
Message-ID: <9909171400.aa15290@pcusa01.ecunet.org>

To: boatanchors@theporch.com

> Basically, 1-83 are television (channel 1 having been given to the military as part of the screwing of Armstrong).

I think TV ch. 1 was taken from service due to reports of way too much E-skip propagation. By that time, there was enough experience with E-skip problems on old FM bdcst band & same experience of British TV on 48 MHz.

I recall early RCA 630 sets with ch. 1 on the tuner.

Yes, Armstrong certainly got shafted a lot, sad. Genius is not enough in this world.

Ch. 1 was 50-54, given to 6m amateur service but capable of being taken over by the military. There is (or used to be) a lot of MIL FM radio stuff capable of doing these freqs.

Q: When did last old FM bdcst station leave the air. Possibly due to WWII but did any come back on after the war?

I once spoke to an OT who said he used to listen to old FM station from TN & other states from NY. There are reports of hearing these stations in Great Britain too.

I grew up close to Armstrong's tower in Alpine, NJ. I could see it from my bedroom window.

-John Sehring (Fri, Sep 17, 1999 Custer SD USA) UCC WB0EQ

Content-return: allowed
Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 14:26:04 -0400
From: "Katz, Gene S" <gene.s.katz@lmco.com>
Subject: RE: OLD FM BAND
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-id: <40D23851A09ED211B3430000F8081AD002C74894@EMSS04M16>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

Luckily, I have a tabletop Zenith radio named "The Major" in honor of the late Major Armstrong. It has the AM and both old and new FM Bands. I think it is early-mid 50s, still used the nice wooden cabinet.

Message-ID: <4BDCB15B278AD211A7CF0060943F45DB155A30@EXCHSRV1>

From: "Osterwald, Ray" <t4504@psco.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Cc: "'boatanchors@theporch.com'" <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: RE: OLD FM BAND
Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 13:04:37 -0600
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain

Television Ch. 1 is still used in parts of Europe. At the height of the last solar cycle (late 1989) I received noisy TV video from Russia (!) on my Hallicrafters TV which has Ch. 1. Fun stuff!
Ray, N0DMS

-----Original Message-----
From: JOHN_SEHRING.parti@ecunet.org [SMTP:JOHN_SEHRING.parti@ecunet.org]
Sent: Friday, September 17, 1999 12:01 PM
To: Old Tube Radios
Subject: OLD FM BAND

To: boatanchors@theporch.com

> Basically, 1-83 are television (channel 1 having been given to the
> military as part of the screwing of Armstrong).

I think TV ch. 1 was taken from service due to reports of way too much E-skip propagation. By that time, there was enough experience with E-skip problems on old FM bdcst band & same experience of British TV on 48 MHz.

I recall early RCA 630 sets with ch. 1 on the tuner.

Yes, Armstrong certainly got shafted a lot, sad. Genius is not enough in this world.

Ch. 1 was 50-54, given to 6m amateur service but capable of being taken over by the military. There is (or used to be) a lot of MIL FM radio stuff capable of doing these freqs.

Q: When did last old FM bdcst station leave the air. Possibly due to WWII but did any come back on after the war?

I once spoke to an OT who said he used to listen to old FM station
from TN
& other states from NY. There are reports of hearing these stations
in
Great Britain too.

I grew up close to Armstrong's tower in Alpine, NJ. I could see it
from my
bedroom window.

-John Sehring (Fri, Sep 17, 1999 Custer SD USA) UCC WB0EQ

Message-ID: <37E298CE.B7C8118D@erols.com>
Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 15:38:54 -0400
From: philip mccoy <dgnova@erols.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re old FM band and channels
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

The earliest FM radios, made by GE covered 39mcs to 42mcs with
a 2.0 or 2.1 mcs IF

Later, still pre-war, the FM band was changed to 42mcs to 50mcs. There
were channel numbers assigned to the old FM band as well as the
new FM band.

dgnova@erols.com

Message-ID: <37E299B6.8FE79540@erols.com>
Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 15:42:46 -0400
From: philip mccoy <dgnova@erols.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: thanks for S-38 info
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

So many people provided help on my S-38 I can't thank each of
you individually as I normally do. Again many thanks.

Philip McCoy dgnova@erols.com

Message-Id: <199909172009.NAA20427@mail-gw.pacbell.net>

From: "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: CAPACITORS ACROSS DIODES
Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 13:09:13 -0700
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hi John;

> I've gotten rid of RF noise from ss full wave bridge rectifiers more
> easily.
>
> Just one cap, 0.01 uF or so for HF noise, across the transformer's
> secondary winding.
>
> Don't know if this is more or less effective than cap across each diode.

I recently restored a Dynaco ST-80 silly-state stereo amp and while testing it noticed a buzz in nearby AM receiver (a 50's Motorola AA5). A .01 across the transformer secondary completely silenced it.

Arden Allen   KB6NAX   Vallejo, CA   gumbear@pacbell.net

Message-Id: <199909172012.NAA21702@mail-gw.pacbell.net>
From: "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: OLD FM BAND
Date: Fri, 17 Sep 1999 13:10:58 -0700
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

> Yes, Armstrong certainly got shafted a lot, sad. Genius is not enough in
> this world.

Nor is ordinary competence.

Arden Allen   KB6NAX   Vallejo, CA   gumbear@pacbell.net

End of BOATANCHORS Digest 2670
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